

THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1796.

[N^o 1768.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,
on Mr. OVERING'S Wharf, in Newport,
On WEDNESDAY, the Ninth Day of March, (if
fair Weather,) if not the next fair Day,

37 Puncheons of high Proof Jamaica
RUM,
7 Tierces and 1 Cask, damaged SUGARS,
1 Barrel COFFEE,

Saved from the BRIG SALLY, stranded on Block
Island.

Newport, February 29, 1796.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Stockholders are notified, that
in Pursuance of the Charter of Incorporation, the
third Installment, being Twenty five Dollars per Share,
is payable on Monday the 28th Instant, in Gold or
Silver. By Order of the President and Directors,
M. S. E. L. X. A. S., Cashier.

Transferring of Shares will cease, from the 28th
until the 29th Inst.

Newport, March 1, 1796

Newport Long-Wharf, and
Public School LOTTERY,

Positively commences drawing, at the
Time fixed, the first Monday in April.

Those who intend becoming Adventurers, must apply
before the above Period, or they will lose the Chance,
for the beneficial Prizes in this Lottery.

Newport, March 1, 1796.

GILES HOSIER

Has now for Sale, as usual,

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By the Dozen, or Half Dozen—Twelve Shillings per
Dozen.

By a smaller Quantity, at Price Proport, per Bottle.

Newport, 1st of 3d Month, 1796.

TO LET,

And to be entered upon the 15th of March next,

A FARM, lying in North Kingstown,
about Three Miles S. W. from Butler's Mills,
containing 270 Acres.—And to Let, as soon as may
be wanted, a few Lots of Land, at the Head of the
Town, in excellent Soil, very convenient for Meadows
or Pasturing. For further Particulars, inquire of
OLIVER R. WARNER.

Who has to sell, by the large or small Quantity, several
Tons of excellent First and Second Crop H. A. F.
—Likewise, choice CLOVER Dried, out of his Barn.
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FOR SALE,

A LOT of LAND, upon the Height
of Gravelly Point, Eighty-five Feet East and West,
and Forty Feet North and South; lying on the Street
which runs North and South.—For further Particulars,
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THOSE Persons having Demands on
the Estate of ELIZABETH CAREY late of New-
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to the Subscriber, for Settlement; and those indebted to
the Estate of the said Deceased, are desired to make speedy
Payment, to

ROBERT TAYLOR, Executor.

Newport, February 29, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon.
Town-Council of North-Kingstown, Commis-
sioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors
to the Estate of JAMES SWART, late of North King-
stown deceased; represented Insolvent, do hereby call
upon all Persons having any Demands against said Estate
to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective
Dwellings, within Twelve Months from this Date, being
the Time allowed for that Purpose.

STOCUM HALL, } Commis-
ISAAC HALL, } sioners.

North Kingstown, January 11, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
at Rick and Philadelphia TILLS, by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

In our last, we gave a sketch of the Debates in the British
House of Commons, on the second reading of the Bill,
for the Safety of the King's Person.—We now give
the outlines of the speeches of the Lords, on the same
question—in which may be traced, the true state of that
unhappy Country:—

HOUSE OF LORDS—Nov. 10, 1795.

LORD GRENVILLE rose to move the order of the
day for the second reading of the bill, "for the
safety and preservation of his Majesty's person, and go-
vernment against traitorous and seditious practices and
attempts."

The Duke of Bedford said, that he did not rise to op-
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lemn protest against the principle of it. He hoped, that
the noble secretary at the time he brought forward such
a bill, as this, would have given some good reasons for
fodding. It was a duty incumbent on Parliament to
have sufficient grounds to go upon; and that they should
see their way very clearly before they adopted a measure
of such immense magnitude and importance as the pre-
sent, which involved the dearest rights and privileges of
this country. "We have had a proclamation, said his
Grace, laid on the table; but is that a sufficient ground-
work, without some very strong and important argument
to support it? Is it consistent with the dignity of the
House to adopt a measure on a proclamation of the so-
vereign; it certainly was not, he contended, without
sufficient evidence to support and substantiate the facts
alleged in it.

The Earl of Lauderdale rose to oppose the second reading
of the bill. The proclamation and the preamble of the
bill now before the house, his lordship said, were both
founded upon the act of outrage committed on his Ma-
jesty; but not content with that, they go on to couple
with that outrage the act of a popular society, which had
met three days before; but he did not know if any man
can produce even a shadow of proof tending to shew that
the outrage alluded to, and the acts of the society, were
in any degree whatever connected. It was incumbent,
he said, on the noble secretary of state to trace the busi-
ness up to its fountain head, and if he had then any
proof that could establish the facts charged, to bring it
forward, but not to proceed upon facts as certain which
were only founded in surmise, and for the truth of
which not the smallest title of evidence was produced.
The times of Elizabeth and Charles have been referred
to as precedents for the present bill, but he feared the
time would soon come when the precedents of Elizabeth
and Charles would not be thought good enough to an-
swer the purposes, and serve the dispositions of his Ma-
jesty's present ministers. They went on in such a rapid
progression, from one strong measure to another, that
there was no guessing, even at what point they might be
expected to stop.

His lordship declared, he firmly and really believed,
that the London Corresponding Society did not know
half so much of the outrage alluded to, as his Majesty's
Ministers did.—No; it was the flying condition of the
poor people, which alone had occasioned it. He considered,
he said, the real protection and security to the So-
vereign, to depend more on residing in the hearts of his
subjects, and in possessing their love and affection, than
in the severity of the laws. The alteration which the
noble Lord had made in the first clause, by taking out the
words he had done, at the same time that he was pleased
to see them taken out, was still one reason which would
not allow him to lower his language, for the words had
been there, and what reason had operated with the noble
Secretary to take them out, he could not say; but if these
words had been taken out of the bill, he was bold
to say, that they would have extended treasons, as far as
they were stretched out by the terrible treason Act of
Richard II.—God forbid! he said, there should be any
thing prophetic in it; but Richard II. was deposed, in
two years after that bill passed. He agreed with the
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The present bill now before the House, his Lordship
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He did not wonder much at the liking of the noble Lord
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throne, a few years after that bill passed, and usurpation.
That was a very different scene, from the present.

His Lordship next adverted to the misdemeanor clause,
which, he said, ought more to alarm the people of this
country, than that for treason; because in case of a man's
life being the forfeit, men were more careful in their
decisions, than where merely property or liberty were at
stake; his Lordship in this respect did not think the good
times of Charles and Elizabeth were good enough;—
this misdemeanor clause goes further than the others did;
and if this bill does pass into a law, the subjects will have
a right to resist it by force. He deprecated the late use which
would be given to the judges, and said, there had never
been an instance of either judges or legislators stretching
the law, but it had been of the direct and most fatal con-
sequences. He took a review of the war, which he de-
scribed as pregnant with every species of mismanagement
and calamity.

Lord Grenville rose with much warmth. He said, the
defence set up for the London Corresponding Society, by
the noble Lord, was not only such as he expected, but
wished for. He deemed it necessary to call the attention
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"that he should be restrained by his prudence only, from
resisting the present bill, if it should pass into a law."—
Such language held elsewhere would subject the speaker
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the noble Secretary arguing on a direct misrepresentation
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be withheld from resistance, more by prudence, than by a
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Lord Grenville continued to attack the phrase, even
thus explained. He said, it was improper, to introduce
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had expressly for its object, to preserve the life of the So-
vereign.

Lord Thurlow spoke to the question of order. He
said it was perfectly justifiable for any member to state
the probable consequences of any measure, and that to
any extent, as an argument against its adoption. If ty-
ranny were to be established, then resistance became a
moral duty. But this referred only to such an effort,
as went to subvert the whole of the settled system, and
certainly outbounded any speculation which could be
held on the present subject.

The Duke of Norfolk said, that the right of resistance
was certainly included in the term of unlimited anarchy.
This was a term which the Restoration held, even if called
to his Majesty's Councils.

Lord Abingdon began a speech on this subject, by as-
suring their lordships, that when this nation was more
tranquil, he should move that a learned Lord should be
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The Duke of Leeds protested against any further innova-
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February 15—18.

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gard individuals only—The House of Representatives
have directed that the late Indian Treaty he laid before
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House can proceed to legislate on that Treaty.—A motion
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city, has been read twice, and ordered to be printed.—
Several petitions against the Treaty have been presented,
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Mr. Livingston said, he would call the attention of the
House to the situation of a very important and meritorious
class of men, whose value seemed to have been overlook-
ed, and whose dearest rights were either shamefully neg-
lected, or ignominiously surrendered.—He adverted to the
framen of the United States. This valuable class of
men, would fall under one of these descriptions.

1. Native American Citizens.

2. Such as were citizens at the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, and at the period of the peace with Great-
Britain.

3. Foreigners naturalized since the Declaration of in-
dependence.

It would be no difficult matter to prove, that all the
individuals, of either of those descriptions, were equally
entitled to the protection of government; to the same or
greater exertions in their favour, than were made for
those citizens whose situation rendered it easier to apply
for relief.

Yet this meritorious body of our constituents, he said,
thus entitled to our protection and favour, falling under
the sanction of our national flag, had been illegally seiz-
ed, violently forced into a service they abhorred, cruelty
born from their relations, their families and their country,
and ignominiously scourged for asserting the privileges of
their citizenship. The country to whom they looked for
protection and relief, had regarded their sufferings with
apathy and indifference—three years we had beheld their
miseries, and heard their cries for relief; yet for three
years we had been silent spectators of this disgraceful
scene. We had begun a compact with their oppressors,
in which these unfortunate men looked in vain for one
word of comfort in their misery—for one little article
in the voluminous pages of the instrument that might
offer a hope of recompence for their past sufferings, or
security against future oppressions. "I blush (said Mr.
Livingston) as an American, to think it was an Ame-
rican Minister who could be guilty of this disgraceful
omission. I should be covered with shame and confusion
for my Country, if I could suppose them capable of such

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for my Country, if I could suppose them capable of a

ing is their sanction; and I hold it a sacred duty, in whatever station I might be placed, to contribute every exertion, and the little influence I possess, for their relief."—He concluded with moving the following resolution:—*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to inquire and report whether any and what legislative provision is necessary, for the relief of such American Seamen as may have been impressed into the service of any foreign power—and also to report a mode of turning those American Seamen with such evidence of their citizenship, as may protect them from foreign impressments in future.

Ordered to lie on the table.
In Committee of the whole, on the bill granting relief to certain officers and soldiers who have been wounded or disabled in the actual service of the United States.

The Committee reported the bill without amendment. The House took the same into consideration. The question then was, on engrossing the bill for a third reading, which was agreed to.

From the MASSACHUSETTS MERCURY, of March 1.
Messrs. Young & Minot.

IT would be well for the purchasers of Georgia Lands, not to be alarmed at the *doings* of the present Legislature of Georgia—Party spirit has arisen very high in that State, and it was to have been expected that the OUTFITS in order to get rid of the late members of the Executive and the Legislative body, would take hold of the most popular *European* to effect their purpose.—The sale of the Georgia Lands, has been considered as the most eligible one, and thus you see that the present ruling powers, regardless of every principle of the Constitution and of Law, have repealed the act authorizing the sale.—But this cannot effect the sale in any point of view. The Federal Constitution provides, that no State shall make an *ex post facto* law—and besides, it must be a Judicial Court, to determine the title, and not the Legislature of Georgia, who have sold the Lands for a valuable consideration, and received their money.—From the late conduct of that State, it is not impossible they may sell the Lands *again* and *again*—but when citizens of different States that produce their Titles, the Federal Court must determine, in whom the title lies—and there can be no doubt, but that the first title will be confirmed.—The sentiments of Governor MATTHEWS, in his speech, at the meeting of the Legislature of Georgia, will throw light upon the subject.

AUGUSTA, January 28
To the PRESIDENT and FELLOW CITIZENS of the SENATE.

THE Senate and House of Representatives are now constitutionally convened for the legislative deliberations, and at a time too when the minds of our fellow-citizens are, and have been for some time past, more engaged in discussing the conduct of the last legislature on the subject of the act for disposing of part of our Western Territory to certain companies, than perhaps has ever been experienced since this State assumed rank with her sister States—it will no doubt be amongst the most important matters that may engage your attention to inquire on what ground this act was founded, and if a constitutional and legal remedy can be applied to calm the minds of our fellow-citizens on this interesting subject; in my opinion it requires, and I flatter myself will receive your most serious deliberation, whether a law can be constitutionally made to repeal another that has been so fully carried into effect, as the one now in question, the companies having paid into the treasury the whole of the purchase money, and cancelled their mortgages, and whether, if repealed, the remedy may not be even worse than the disease. But if a law can be devised that will constitutionally repeal the one referred to, and guard against future murmur and well-grounded complaints against its repeal, I have no doubt but the man you may honor with the appointment of chief magistrate will readily deem it a duty cheerfully to co-operate.

It is a matter much to be regretted (considering the unfavourable light the act for disposing of our Western Territory has been viewed in) that the spirit of party resentment and personal reflections should have run so high in many instances; the public mind has been inflamed by unfair representations and our newspapers have teemed with personal abuse and invective—this I remark from having experienced the public slander;—endeavours have been made to calumniate my character by false reports, such as, that the motives which induced me to give my assent to the second act proceeded from private interest, regardless of the sacred duty I owed to the Nation I filled, and the rights and interests of my fellow-citizens—conscious of the purity of my intentions, and supported by the justice and integrity of my actions, I have treated with silent contempt those base and malicious reports; and I now defy the black-st and most persevering malice, aided by disappointed avarice, to produce one single evidence of my ever having been interested in the sale to the amount of one single farthing.—But would I treated with neglect those reports, so injurious to my character, I feel it a respect due to you, and a duty I owe to my reputation, to give you a candid and fair statement of the motives which actuated me, on a subject which has so much disturbed the citizens of Georgia.—On the 25th day of December, 1794, an act for disposing of a part of our Western Territory, to four companies, was presented to me for my concurrence; after the mature reflection my judgment was capable of, I thought it my duty to refuse my assent, and assigned my reasons, which I flattered myself would have postponed any further legislative proceedings in the law until the next meeting of the House; but in that I was mistaken.—The first idea that occurred to some of the members, when the bill was returned with remarks, was that I should be impeached for an unconstitutional act—yet the more cool reflection of the House terminated in appointing a Committee to confer with me on my objections, and to know if it was in the power of the Legislature to frame a bill for the sale of the land which would meet my concurrence.—On the contrary, once I was led to believe that the Committee was convinced my reasons for rejecting the law did not proceed from *Executive arrogance*, or from any wish to bring into action a power heretofore dormant in our proceedings—or from a propensity in me to do an act of great responsibility; but from a conviction that it would tend to the real interest of the State—the reflecting mind will easily perceive, how much the responsibility would be enhanced, by rejecting a bill that the Legislature might pass for the sale of the lands; after being in possession of my

remarks, even supposing it to be similar to the 6th; but when it appears that three of the most important objections I had made to the first law were removed, I think there is no man of cool dispassionate reflection that would have refused his assent to it for any reasons short of a clear proof of corruption in its passage through the Legislature, and no such intimation ever came, to my knowledge. After all the popular clamour on this law has occasioned, I should depart from my usual candour to say I have ever blamed myself either for an error of the head, or a corruption of the heart, and on a similar occasion should feel myself perfectly justified in pursuing a similar conduct: Much has been said about water-landed millions of acres being sold, and that more than fifty millions of acres are disposed of to the companies by that act; after having thought it my duty to act on the second bill, I ordered the Surveyor-General to furnish me with as accurate a map of the country contemplated to be sold, as any documents he had or could procure would afford, this was done, and is now on the file of the Executive, from which it will appear there was no more than 29 million 400,000 acres in the whole aggregate tract the first law had in view, and one-fourth of that quantity is now reserved to the State, and subject to her disposition; this is a true state of facts, so far as they have come to my knowledge, and if it may afford you any useful hints, in your deliberations, it will give me pleasure.

The sum of 500,000 dollars has been paid into your Treasury in terms of the act, 50,000 of which has been retained in 6 per cent. stock of the United States, the interest arising therefrom since the purchase, amounting to 2202 dollars 39 cents has been paid into your Treasury, as also the interest arising from the balance due this State on a final settlement with the United States, amounting to 689 dollars 38 cents, and the Treasurer's receipt for the original certificate, standing on the books of the Land Office of the United States, are filed in the office of the clerk of the Treasury—the sum of 30,000 dollars lands appropriated for extinguishing the Indian claims to the lands between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers and 20,000 dollars have been applied to paying the members of the Assembly, the members of the Convention, and other creditors of the State; 400,000 dollars remain now in your Treasury, subject to the appropriation of the present Legislature.

In contemplating the most proper use to which that sum may be applied, two objects present themselves.

The money may be applied towards establishing a bank in this State, in which it is presumable, there will be money adventurers. Or it may be vested in the funds of the United States.

In either of the ways—the citizens of Georgia must be relieved from almost any burden of tax to the support of government—the former however would in my opinion have a tendency never to suffer the produce of the State to fall below a cash market, and would give a spring to the enterprise and industry; as money on every emergency would be in their power to procure.—Banks have been established in some of the States with much success, and I flatter myself ours has equal prospects with any.

Accompanying this Address, however, you will have a copy of a letter from the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty, to the Secretary of the United States, complaining of the State of Georgia having sold to certain companies a large tract of land belonging to the King his master—as also a resolution of both Houses of Congress ordering the Attorney General of the United States to report what right the State of Georgia has to the land sold to the four companies purchasing from the State.

The final settlement of 123,223 dollars 70-90ths forwarded to our members in Congress in order that a law may pass for funding the same in the terms of the act of the United States; the Secretary of Treasury having reported favourably on our claims; there are also heavy debts, which this State has discharged to the officers and to be retained for the protection of the frontiers some part of which was settled in our accounts with the United States; the remainder stands unpaid for want of the claims being brought in, at the time of settlement of these accounts: I take the liberty of suggesting to your body instructions to our members in Congress to have the same passed to our credit.

Whilst touching on matters between this State and Congress in having recourse to the treaty made with the Creek Indians at New-York you will perceive the Fall Line county, to which we had extinguished their claims is given up to the nation and must be considered as the price of peace; if the Constitution of the United States authorizes the dismembering a State of a county as the price of peace, that same compact secures, that no State is to be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States; therefore the sum of 30,000 dollars, with the interest on the same from the date of the treaty, is a legal demand on the part of this State against the United States; for that land had been appropriated for the redemption of that money; and the State has been compelled to sink it through the means of other funds; the being done the land in question remains in the same situation as though the Indian claims had never been extinguished by this State. I feel it my duty to suggest this matter for your consideration.

CHARLESTON, February 1
We have been favoured with a Copy of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, as ratified by the President and the British King. From it we have extracted the forms of Ratification by the parties, together with the additional Article required by the President, and acceded to by the British King.

His Majesty's Ratification.
GEORGE, R.
George the third, by the grace of God King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lüneburgh, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting: Whereas our right truly and well beloved counsellor, William Wyndham, baron Grenville, of Wotton, our principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, &c. &c. did, on our part, together with the plenipotentiary of our good friends the United States of America, conclude and sign at London, on the 19th day of Nov. 1794, a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between us and our said good friends: And whereas a certain additional article has, on the part of the said United States, been proposed to be annexed to the said treaty as a part

thereof; to which addition we are willing to consent; the said treaty and additional article being in the words following: [Here follows the Treaty]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is further agreed between the said contracting parties, that the operation of so much of the 24th article of the said Treaty, as respects the trade which his Majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his Islands in the West-Indies, in the manner and on the terms and conditions therein specified, shall be suspended.

We therefore, by virtue of these presents, do approve and ratify the said Treaty, together with the said additional Article, as the same are respectively set forth in this instrument; promising and engaging our royal word, that we will faithfully and religiously perform and observe all and singular the things agreed upon in this Treaty, and that we will not suffer the same to be violated, by any one, as far as lies in our power. For the greater testimony and validity thereof, we have caused our great seal to be affixed to these presents, which we have signed with our royal hand.

Given at our Court of St. James's, the 28th day of October, 1795, in the thirty-sixth year of our reign.
G. R.

Ratification of the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these presents come, greeting.

Whereas a certain Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, was concluded and signed between their Plenipotentiary the Hon. John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary to his said Majesty, and their Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, the Right Hon. William Wyndham, Baron Grenville, of Wotton, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at London, on the nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1794: which treaty is word for word as follows, to wit: [Here follows the Treaty]

And whereas the Senate of the United States did, by their resolution on the twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1795, (all the Senators of the United States being then present, and two-thirds thereof concurring) "consent and advise the President of the United States to ratify the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded at London the 19th day of Nov. 1794, on condition that there be added in the said Treaty an article whereby it shall be agreed to suspend the operation of so much of the 24th article as respects the trade which his Majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his Islands in the West-Indies, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions therein specified."

And whereas it will satisfy, and be conformable with the said advice and content of the Senate, if there be added to the said Treaty, an article in the following words, that is to say: [Here follows the additional article]

Now, therefore, I George Washington, President of the United States of America, having read and considered the Treaty and additional article aforesaid, do, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and content of the Senate of the United States of America, by these presents, ratify and accept, and confirm the said Treaty and the said additional article, as the same are herein before set forth.

And I do moreover hereby declare, that the said Treaty and the said additional article form together one instrument, and are a Treaty between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, made by the consent of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and content of the Senate thereof.

For the greater testimony and validity of all which, I have caused the great seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and have signed the same with my hand.

Given at the City of Philadelphia, the 14th day of August, in the year 1795, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON,
By the President of the United States of America.
EDM. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of State for the United States of America.

Sketch of the Militia Bill now before Congress.

THE Militia to be divided into two classes. The first to be denominated the Select Corps, the other the Reserved Corps.

The Select Corps to be composed of all able bodied white male citizens of twenty years of age, and under twenty-five. The Reserved Corps of all those between twenty-five and forty. In the choice of officers, no respect to be had to the limitations of age aforesaid.

The Select Corps to be armed at the expense of the United States.—The Captains of companies to be responsible for the arms and accoutrements, delivered to their care.

The Select Corps shall be called out to be trained for days, at any one time in every year, at such seasons and places as the Legislatures shall direct. Whenever they shall be called out to be trained in the manner prescribed, or shall be called out into the actual service of the United States, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as the troops of the United States.

Whenever the Select Corps shall be called into the field to be trained, the officers and privates shall be furnished at the expense of the United States, from the time of their arrival at the place of rendezvous, with the like rations which are allowed to those of the military establishment of the United States; also, to be furnished with camp equipage. And on the enrolment of every non-commissioned officer, and private of the select corps, he shall be furnished with one short coat of uniform, at the expense of the United States.

Every non-commissioned officer & private of the select corps, who shall fail or refuse to attend at the place of rendezvous, when duly warned, shall pay a fine of dollars. All duly licensed clergymen of every denomination whatever, shall be exempted from enrolment in the select corps.

ing it their sanction; and I hold it a sacred duty, in whatever station I might be placed, to contribute every exertion, and the little influence I possess, for their relief."—He concluded with moving the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire and report whether any and what legislative provision is necessary, for the relief of such American Seamen as may have been impressed into the service of any foreign power—and also to report a mode of furnishing American Seamen with such evidence of their citizenship, as may protect them from foreign impressments in future.

Ordered to lie on the table.

In Committee of the whole, on the bill granting relief to certain officers and soldiers who have been wounded or disabled in the actual service of the United States.

The Committee reported the bill without amendment.

The House took the same into consideration. The question then was, on engrossing the bill for a third reading, which was agreed to.

From the MASSACHUSETTS MERCURY, of March 1.
Messrs. Young & Minns.

IT would be well for the purchasers of Georgia Lands, not to be alarmed at the doings of the present Legislature of Georgia—Party spirit has arisen very high in that State, and it was to have been expected that the OUTS in order to get rid of the late members of the Executive and the Legislative body, would take hold of the most popular weapon to effect their purpose.—The sale of the Georgia Lands, has been considered as the most eligible one, and thus you see that the present ruling powers, regardless of every principle of the Constitution and of Law, have repealed the act authorizing the sale.—But this cannot effect the title in any point of view. The Federal Constitution provides, that no State shall make an *ex post facto* law—and besides, it must be a Judicial Court, to determine the Title, and not the Legislature of Georgia, who have sold the Lands for a valuable consideration, and received their money.—From the late conduct of that State, it is not impossible they may sell the Lands again and again—but when citizens of different States shall produce their Titles, the Federal Court must determine, in whom the title lies—and there can be no doubt, but that the first title will be confirmed.—The sentiments of Governor MATHEWS, in his Speech, at the meeting of the Legislature of Georgia, will throw light upon the subject.

AUGUSTA, January 28.
To the PRESIDENT and FELLOW-CITIZENS of the SE-NATE.

THE Senate and House of Representatives are now constitutionally convened for legislative deliberations, and at a time too when the minds of our fellow-citizens are, and have been for some time past, more engaged in discussing the conduct of the last Legislature on the subject of the act for disposing of part of our Western Territory to certain companies, than perhaps has ever been experienced since this State assumed rank with her sister States—it will no doubt be amongst the most important matters that may engross your attention to inquire on what ground this act was founded, and if a constitutional and legal remedy can be applied to calm the minds of our fellow-citizens on this interesting subject; in my opinion it requires, and I flatter myself will receive your most serious deliberation, whether a law can be constitutionally made to repeal another that has been so fully carried into effect, as the one now in question, the companies having paid into the treasury the whole of the purchase money, and cancelled their mortgages, and whether, if repeated, the remedy may not be even worse than the disease. But if a law can be devised that will constitutionally repeal the one referred to, and guard against future murmurs and well-grounded complaints against the repeal, I have no doubt but the man you may honor with the appointment of chief magistrate will readily deem it a duty cheerfully to co-operate.

It is a matter much to be regretted (considering the unfavourable light the act for disposing of our Western Territory has been viewed in) that the spirit of party resentment and personal reflections should have run so high in many instances; the public mind has been inflamed by unfair representations and our newspapers have teemed with personal abuse and invective—this I remark from having experienced the public slander;—endeavours have been made to calumniate my character by false reports, such as "that the motives which induced me to give my assent to the second act proceeded from private interest, regardless of the sacred duty I owed to the station I filled, and the rights and interests of my fellow-citizens"—conscious of the purity of my intentions, and supported by the justice and integrity of my actions, I have treated with silent contempt those base and malicious reports; and I now defy the blackest and most persevering malice, aided by disappointed avarice, to produce one single evidence of my ever having been interested in the sale to the amount of one single farthing:—But whilst I treated with neglect those reports, so injurious to my character, I feel it a respect due to you, and a duty I owe to my reputation, to give you a candid and fair statement of the motives which actuated me, on a subject which has so much disturbed the citizens of Georgia.—On the 25th day of December, 1794, an act for disposing of a part of our Western Territory, to four companies, was presented to me for my concurrence; after the most mature reflection my judgment was capable of, I thought it my duty to refuse my assent, and assigned my reasons, which I flattered myself would have postponed any further legislative proceedings in the law until the next meeting of the House; but in that I was mistaken.—The first idea that occurred to some of the members, when the bill was returned with remarks, was that I should be impeached for an unconstitutional act—yet the more cool reflection of the House terminated in appointing a Committee to confer with me on my objections, and to know if it was in the power of the Legislature to frame a bill for the sale of the land which would meet my concurrence.—On the conference I was led to believe that the Committee was convinced my reasons for rejecting the law did not proceed from "Executive arrogance," or from any wish to bring into action a power heretofore dormant in our proceedings—or from a propensity in me to do an act of so great responsibility; but from a conviction that it would tend to the real interest of the State—the reflecting mind will easily perceive, how much the responsibility would be enhanced, by rejecting a bill that the Legislature might pass for the sales of the lands; after being in possession of my

remarks, even supposing it to be similar to the first; but when it appears that three of the most important objections I had made to the first law were removed, I think there is no man of cool dispassionate reflection that would have refused his assent to it for any reasons short of a clear proof of corruption in its passage through the Legislature, and no such information ever came, to my knowledge. After all the popular clamour this law has occasioned, I should depart from my usual candour to say I have ever blamed myself either for an error of the head, or a corruption of the heart, and on a similar occasion should feel myself perfectly justified in pursuing a similar conduct: Much has been said about unascertained millions of acres being sold, and that more than fifty millions of acres are disposed of to the companies by that act; after having thought it my duty to act on the second bill, I ordered the Surveyor-General to furnish me with as accurate a map of the country contemplated to be sold, as any documents he had or could procure would afford, this was done, and is now on the file of the Executive, from which it will appear there was no more than 29 million 400,000 acres in the whole aggregate tract the first law had in view, and one-fourth of that quantity is now referred to the State, and subject to her disposition; this is a true state of facts, so far as they have come to my knowledge, and if it may afford you any useful hints, in your deliberations, it will give me pleasure.

The sum of 300,000 dollars has been paid into your Treasury in terms of the act, 30,000 of which has been realized in 6 per cent. stock of the United States, the interest arising therefrom since the purchase, amounting to 2201 dollars 29 cents has been paid into your Treasury, as also the interest arising from the balance due this State on a final settlement with the United States, amounting to 689 dollars 53 cents, and the Treasurer's receipts for the original certificates, standing on the books of the Loan-office of the United States, are filed in the office of the cheque or the Treasury—the sum of 30,000 dollars stands appropriated for extinguishing the Indian claims to the lands between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers and 20,000 dollars have been applied to paying the members of the Assembly, the members of the Convention, and other creditors of the State; 400,000 dollars remain now in your Treasury, subject to the appropriation of the present Legislature.

In contemplating the most proper use to which that sum may be applied, two objects present themselves.

The money may be applied towards establishing a bank in this State, in which it is presumable, there will be money adventures. Or it may be vested in the funds of the United States.

In either of the ways—the citizens of Georgia must be relieved from almost any burthen of taxes for the support of government—the former however would in my opinion have a tendency never to suffer the produce of the State to fall below a cash market, and would give a spring to the enterprising and industrious; as money on every emergency would be in their power to procure.—Banks have been established in some of the States with much success, and I flatter myself ours has equal prospects with any.

Accompanying this Address, however, you will have a copy of a letter from the Ambassador of his Catholic Majesty, to the Secretary of the United States, complaining of the State of Georgia having sold to certain companies a large tract of land belonging to the King his master—as also a resolution of both Houses of Congress ordering the Attorney General of the United States to report what right the State of Georgia has to the land sold to the four companies purchasing from the State.

The final settlement of 123,283 dollars 70-90ths forwarded to our members in Congress in order that a law may pass for funding the same in the terms of the act of the United States; the Secretary of Treasury having reported favorably on our claim; there are also heavy debts, which this State has discharged to the officers and soldiers raised for the protection of the frontiers; some part of which was settled in our accounts with the United States; the remainder stands unpaid for want of the claims being brought in, at the time of settlement of these accounts: I take the liberty of suggesting to your body instructions to our members in Congress to have the same passed to our credit.

Whilst touching on matters between this State and Congress in having recourse to the treaty made with the Creek Indians at New-York you will perceive the Tall-hesse county, to which we had extinguished their claims is given up to the nation and must be considered as the price of peace; if the Constitution of the United States authorizes the dismembering a State of a county as the price of peace, that same compact secures, that no State is to be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States; therefore the sum of 30,000 sterling, with the interest on the same from the date of the treaty, is a legal demand on the part of this State against the United States; for that land stood appropriated for the redemption of that money; and the State has been compelled to sink it through the means of other funds; this being done the land in question remains in the same situation as though the Indian claims had never been extinguished by this State. I feel it my duty to suggest this matter for your consideration.

CHARLESTON, February 1.
We have been favoured with a Copy of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, as ratified by the President and the British King. From it we have extracted the forms of Ratification by the parties, together with the additional Article required by the President, and acceded to by the British King. His Majesty's Ratification.

GEORGE, R.
George the third, by the grace of God King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting: Whereas our right trusty and well beloved counsellor, William Wyndham, baron Grenville, of Wotton, our principal secretary of State for foreign affairs, &c. &c. did, on our part, together with the plenipotentiary of our good friends the United States of America, conclude and sign at London, on the 19th day of Nov. 1794, a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between us and our said good friends: And whereas a certain additional article has, on the part of the said United States, been proposed to be annexed to the said treaty as a part

thereof; to which addition we are willing to consent; the said treaty and additional article being in the words following: [Here follows the Treaty]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is further agreed between the said contracting parties, that the operation of so much of the 12th article of the said Treaty, as respects the trade which his Majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his islands in the West-Indies, in the manner and on the terms and conditions therein specified, shall be suspended.

We therefore, by virtue of these presents, do approve and ratify the said Treaty, together with the said additional Article, as the same are respectively set forth in this instrument; promising and engaging our royal word, that we will faithfully and religiously perform and observe all and singular the things agreed upon in this Treaty, and that we will not suffer the same to be violated, by any one, as far as lies in our power. For the greater testimony and validity thereof, we have caused our great seal to be affixed to these presents, which we have signed with our royal hand.

Given at our Court of St. James's, the 22th day of October, 1795, in the thirty-sixth year of our reign,
G. R.

Ratification of the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these presents come, greeting.

Whereas a certain Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, was concluded and signed between their Plenipotentiary the Hon. John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary to his said Majesty, and the Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, the Right Hon. William Wyndham, Baron Grenville of Wotton, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at London, on the nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1794; which treaty is word for word as follows, to wit: [Here follows the Treaty.]

And whereas the Senate of the United States did, by their resolution on the twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1795, (all the senators of the United States being then present, and two-thirds thereof concurring) "consent and advise the President of the United States to ratify the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded at London the 19th day of Nov. 1794, on condition that there be added in the said Treaty an article whereby it shall be agreed to suspend the operation of so much of the 12th article as respects the trade which his Majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his islands in the West-Indies, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions therein specified."

And whereas it will satisfy, and be conformable with the said advice and consent of the Senate, if there be added to the said Treaty, an article in the following words, that is to say: [Here follows the additional article.]

Now, therefore, I George Washington, President of the United States of America, having teen and considered the Treaty and additional article aforesaid, do, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate of the United States of America by these presents, ratify and accept and confirm the said Treaty and the said additional article, as the same are herein before set forth.

And I do moreover hereby declare, that the said Treaty and the said additional article form together one instrument, and are a Treaty between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, made by the consent of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

For the greater testimony and validity of all which, I have caused the great seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and have signed the same with my hand.

Given at the City of Philadelphia, the 14th day of August, in the year 1795, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON,
By the President of the United States of America.

EDM. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of State for the United States of America.

Sketch of the Militia Bill now before Congress.

THE Militia to be divided into two classes. The first to be denominated the Select Corps, the other the Reserved Corps.

The Select Corps to be composed of all able bodied white male citizens of twenty years of age, and under twenty-five. The Reserved Corps of all those between twenty-five and forty. In the choice of officers, no respect to be had to the limitations of age aforesaid.

The Select Corps to be armed at the expence of the United States.—The Captains of companies to be responsible for the arms and accoutrements, delivered to their care.

The Select Corps shall be called out to be trained for days, at any one time in every year, at such seasons and places as the Legislatures shall direct. Whenever they shall be called out to be trained in the manner prescribed, or shall be called out into the actual service of the United States, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as the troops of the United States.

Whenever the Select corps shall be called into the field to be trained, the officers and privates shall be furnished at the expence of the United States, from the time of their arrival at the place of rendezvous, with the like rations which are allowed to those of the military establishment of the United States; also, to be furnished with camp equipage. And on the enrolment of every non-commissioned officer, and private of the select corps, he shall be furnished with one short coat of uniform, at the expence of the United States.

Every non-commissioned officer & private of the select corps, who shall fail or refuse to attend at the place of rendezvous, when duly warned, shall pay a fine of dollars. All duly licensed clergymen of every denomination whatever, shall be exempted from enrolment, in the select corps.

Every able bodied white male citizen conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall also be exempted from said enrolments and duties on paying a fine of one dollar per annum, notwithstanding such citizen may be above 50, and under 55.

4 The reserved corps shall be called out to be trained at least one day in every year, at such times and places as the Legislatures of each State shall direct.

All duly licensed clergymen, of every denomination, exempted from enrolment and duties of said reserved corps, without paying fine.

Every commissioned officer of the reserved corps, who shall fail or refuse to attend at the place of rendezvous, shall pay a fine equal to pay, to which he would be entitled if in the service of the United States.

Every non-commissioned officer and private, for every refusal or neglect to attend, shall pay a fine of dollars.

Every citizen enrolled in the reserved corps, may be exempted from the duties thereof, on paying in every year dollars.

All fines (other than those for not appearing when called into actual service of the United States) shall be ascertained by courts martial; to be collected by a sergeant of each company, to be chosen by the officers.

P A R I S, November 21.

WE are informed, that accounts had arrived from Vienna, that Madame de la Fayette had obtained leave to go to her husband; we now learn that the Emperor has released M. de la Fayette, who is going to Hamburg, and from thence to America. The same account mentions the release of Bureau Desloges and Louise Manhouge, ex-constituents, who were confined with M. de la Fayette.

L O N D O N, November 25.

Letters from Newcastle, received in town yesterday state, that several thousand Colliers have arisen, and are committing dreadful ravages. The cause of this insurrection is said to be the scarcity of provisions.

Gen. O'Hara, in the City man of war of 98 guns, Capt. Grey, left Portsmouth on Tuesday morning for Gibraltar, at which place he is going to reform the government.

December 1.

The unfortunate Stanislaus, late King of Poland, is ordered by the Emperor of Russia to leave Warsaw, one of the cities which formerly the Emperor had benignly adjoined to her own territory. In the mean time, her General, Suwarow, is giving death and ruin at Warsaw, and endeavouring to make the people forget the ruin of their State, and the annihilation of their independence.

December 7.

Among the influences of gallantry and loyalty displayed by the French nobility in the course of the revolution, the following is of a description entirely new, and reminds us of the days of ancient chivalry, Madame de Bennes, of a distinguished family in lower Normandy, made the campaign of 1792, with her husband, in one of the National companies. After the retreat of the Duke of Brunswick, she entered as a volunteer into the infantry of the Legion of Damas, in the pay of Great Britain. Her husband having been killed in 1793, fighting by her side, the commander of that corps endeavoured to persuade her to quit the protection of arms, and the prince that holder offered her a pension to live upon in the Netherlands. Her reply was, that having taken up arms in defence of religion and her king, she could not lay them down at a time when the desire of avenging the death of her husband afforded her an additional motive to proceed in a military career. Filled of these heroic sentiments, she made the campaigns of '94 and '95, respected by the whole regiment on account of the decency and propriety of her conduct, and admired for the intrepid courage which always led her to the most dangerous post. Madame de Bennes followed her regiment in the expedition to Quinon, and was taken prisoner on the 22d of last July, but escaped just before she was to be hanged, and afterwards was known to her judges. She reached London last Thursday in the utmost distress, having no clothes, but a drummer's jacket, and two coarse wadded petticoats; no recommendation, but certificates of her heroic conduct; and no resource, but in the generosity of some of her countrymen.

N O R F O L K, February 15.

A gentleman arrived in 21 days from Antigua informs, that about a week before he left Antigua, news had arrived there from St. Vincent, that the French had captured the British in the night, and had killed or taken 1200 men, and were in possession of the whole island except one fort.

We understand the orders issued by the Governor of this State to detain the horses that were shipped for the West Indies, are countermanded by the Executive of the United States.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Feb. 23.

An Express from the Southward alighted at the House of the French Consul, on Saturday morning last.—We hear that he brought despatches from Norfolk, which arrived there in a Caravel in 36 days from France.—Nothing new has yet transpired.

In the State of Virginia, opposition is made to the tax on carriages, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, as a direct tax, not laid in the manner prescribed in the Constitution. A case is coming before the Supreme Court to decide this point (we believe the case is, United States against Hilton) on appeal from the Circuit Court in that district.

February 26.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Port de Paix, received in this city yesterday, by way of Baltimore, dated 29th January.

"We have been told a fine story about a fleet with troops coming to attack this place, and the Cape; depend upon it if ever they do come, there will be but few remain to tell the sad tale. No less than 50,000 blacks are ready at a day's warning to oppose them, and where they will; and Citizen Victor Hughes, has lately sent Citizen Lavaux a supply of his wonderful balls, which will tell well among John Bull's fleet. I suppose you never saw people more anxious for any thing than they are here, for the arrival of the fleet."

The great question on the Constitutionality of the Carriage tax, has been argued for some days in the Supreme Court of the United States. Col. Hamilton, on Wed-

nesday last, spoke in behalf of the government for three hours, and made a display of those splendid talents, which have ranked him among the first men of the age.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to the editor of the Gazette of the United States.

"I cannot here refrain myself from observing to you that, next to the Jacobinical opposition to government, there is nothing so opprobrious as the larcenies and felonies that are committed at the Post Offices, for it is not pretended that the mail is robbed by any footpad or highwayman; yet letters are broken open when they contain bank notes; and newspapers are sure to be pilfered, when it is expected or known that they contain matter more than ordinarily interesting.

"This, Mr. Editor, is a scandal to any society who have advanced to our station in political regimen; and will destroy the institution as an instrument of revenue, by retarding the literary intercourse (of a commercial nature especially) between man and man, and city and city, and State and State. I do not mean here to reproach the conduct of the Post Master General, because I am persuaded that neither he nor his assistant will leave any stone untaken to counteract the evil; but to point out the grievance—in the hope, that Congress will, in their wisdom, take such measures, as in future may prevent the repetition of these disgraceful and injurious practices."

N E W Y O R K, February 23.

Some time ago, one of the society of Friends, in Philadelphia, took a suspicion that his wood heap was diminishing with unduly rapidity. In consequence of this conjecture, he began to watch at night, and soon discovered the nocturnal plunderer, whom he knew to be one of his neighbours. Next morning he went to a wharf, and bought a cord of wood. He directed the carrier to call upon him before the door of the wharf. The man, surprised by such a circumstance, inquired, with some warmth, what was the design of doing so. "Friend," replied his neighbour, "I do not wish thee to break thy neck, from the report of thy wood heap. While this cord lasts, thou wilt have no occasion for stealing." The pretent of wood was accepted.

A letter has been received in town, from France, which informs, that a misunderstanding had taken place between our minister and the ruling party in that country, and that the American affairs were a very gloomy appearance.

I am told by a gentleman from the Isle of France, that the Governor of French Guiana in Cayenne was corrupted to surrender the place to the English; but afterwards, deeming with the cold and contemptuous treatment from the English, which traitors always receive and deserve, he has revolted.

February 27.

An extra of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in this city, dated Jan. 20, 1796.

"Since my last Mr. W. has been in town. The day before yesterday the congressional committee made an extraordinary report concerning the sale of the Western territory, a copy of which I shall endeavour to enclose you; and General Jackson, from that committee, introduced a bill declaring the late 1795 act void, and the property legal and constitutionally vested in the State. This bill contains a very authorizing and directing the Executive to assemble all the State officers on a particular day, who are to go in procession to the Secretary's office, take from thence the enrolled copy of the supplementary act, and have it burnt in one of the public squares, and also destroy every entry concerning said act which can be found in the State."

N E W L O N D O N, March 3.

On Thursday last appeared in the Standard, the Rt. Rev. SAMUEL SEABURY, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, and the first American Episcopate.

An attempt to gratify the public with the history of the life and character of Bishop Seabury, through the channel of a news paper, cannot be reasonably withheld or expected, though it is the most affecting instruction to many virtuous and religious men. It is sufficient to say, that by his numerous acquaintance, he was respected and beloved; his uncommon abilities, learning, and extensive knowledge, enabled him to fill his station with dignity; his merit as a citizen, true gentleman, and a Christian, is well known to his friends. In him the public have to lament the loss of a good citizen; the diocese over which he presided, an able and faithful head; and his family a kind and tender parent. His parishioners, and many others, will long be sensible of the loss of so useful an instructor; and the poor will miss his services as a physician and friend. As he lived, so he died—in charity with God and man. On Sunday following, his remains were carried into church, where a sermon was preached on the occasion. After which the corpse was interred, and a numerous attendance.

N E W H A V E N, March 3.

Capt. Griffin arrived at Gardnerville, on 22 days from Antigua, informing, that on the 28th of February, a British fleet of 2 or 30 ships of war, from Gibraltar, passed that island on their way to St. Domingo.

B O S T O N, March 2.

Captain Higgins, from Gonaives, informs, that Cape-Francois is completely invested by a British Squadron; but not declared blockaded, and American vessels continued to enter that port, without interruption. The administration at Gonaives used Americans extremely ill.—Obliged them to purchase at very enhanced prices, &c.

N E W P O R T, March 3.

Judge CUSHING, we are told, has declined accepting the Office of Chief Justice of the United States; but he acts pro tem. until another Gentleman is appointed.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1796.

S I R,

I have the Honour to inform you, that the Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, inclosed

in a Letter of the 14th of December, 1795, have been laid before the Legislature of this State, now in Session; and that their Senate thereon is, that it is impossible at the present time to agitate the Expediency of the proposed Amendments.—In their Opinion, a further Experience of the Constitution of the United States, in its present Form, is desirable, before any material Alterations whatsoever should take Place therein.

Your Letter of the 6th of January last, proposing an Interchange of the Laws, is perfectly agreeable.—An entire Revision of the Laws of this State is submitted to a Committee; which, as soon as completed, I will do myself the Honour to transmit to your Excellency.

I am, with great Esteem, Sir,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble Servant,

A. F E N N E R,

His Excellency Governor BROOKS.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

The above is a true Copy of a Letter from Governor Fenner to Governor Brooks, which the General Assembly ordered to be published in all the News-Papers in the State, in a suitable time after its being transmitted.

Witness, HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

Appointment—by Authority.

WILLIAM J. MILLER, Esq; formerly of Philadelphia, to be Consul for the United States, at Calcutta.

The Ship Recovery, Capt. Smith, arrived at Boston, from Calcutta, on Wednesday last.

Thursday, the 31st Instant, is appointed to be observed as a Day of solemn Fasting and Prayer in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

DIED.—At Dunkirk, on the 17th November last, in the 41st Year of his Age, Capt. JOHN HAYDON, formerly of this Town. In Justice to whose Memory it may with Right Propriety be observed, that from the Benevolence of his Mind, he comprehended in his Wishes, the Happiness of all Men; and from the Generosity of his Heart, he endeavoured to promote it.

A BISHOP burnt in EFFIGY.

A busy, meddling, British priest, (says a correspondent) disguised by the title of Lord Bishop of Rochester, was lately drawn in Effigy, in his own diocese, and burnt. The naughty prelate had made use of these words on a public occasion, pending the discussion of the odious Sedition and Security Bills in the British parliament, "the mass of the people had nothing to do with the laws, but to obey them." This pious and charitable text, was treated as it merited, from a free people struggling with their oppressors. A large concourse of his flock assembled in the City of Rochester, and mounting the right reverend Lord on an Ass, in his mitre and pontificals, and an halber round his neck, with the offending words on a label in his hand; paraded him through the streets, and after passing the Cathedral, conducted him to the Common, where he was tied to a stake, surrounded with faggots, set fire to, and consumed.

The Bench from which this spiritual tyrant, offers incense to the altar of tyranny, is perhaps, the very first grievance of Englishmen. Twenty four Bishops have seats in the House of Lords, where they attend at the minister's will, to make up a majority, on the passing of such tyrannical acts of parliament as those above mentioned. —The worldly reward of this meek troupe are Mitres, with several thousand pounds a year* to each; besides sythes, fish traps, &c. &c. They have also several immunities, as a privilege from arrests, outlawries, distresses, &c.—liberty to hunt in royal forests—and their main duty free. These are the privileges given to the man, who tells his fellow men, THAT THEY HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH THE LAWS, BUT TO OBEY THEM !!!

* The Bishop of Durham alone is said to possess upwards of £30,000 per annum in salary and perquisites. He has greater privileges than any of his spiritual brethren. He is a prince, as well as a bishop; thus, like the arbitrary priests of Germany, combining temporal with spiritual power. This Bishop also has a power (as a prince) over the lives of all within his diocese—he wears a sword, and is called, The Prince Bishop of Durham.

C U S T O M - H O U S E,

District of Newport, March 7.

ENTERED,

Schooner Liberty Chase,

From

CLEARED,

Schooner Sally, Stevens,

For

Sloop Wealthy, Lester,

New-York

Sloop Sukey, Holdridge,

New-London

Ship Polly, Norris,

Trinidad

Fresh Alexandria FLOUR

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Fowler.

F O R S A L E,

On reasonable Terms,

ONE Half of a SHARE, in the OHIO COMPANY.—Inquire of the Printer.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, a Negro Man, named WEST.—All Persons are forbid to harbour him.—He may be sold, at a very reasonable Price, immediately.

ANN BOOTH POLLOK.

Newport, March 7, 1796.

F O R S A L E,

An exceeding gentle and very serviceable H O R S E, either for Draft or Saddle.—Inquire of JOHN ALBRO, Middletown, or ABNER TABER, Newport.

March 8, 1796.

Advertisements omitted this Week, will be attended to in our next.

Every able bodied white male citizen conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall also be exempted from said enrolments and duties on paying a fine of dollars per annum, notwithstanding such citizen may be above 20, and under 25.

The reserved corps shall be called out to be trained at least one day in every year, at such times and places as the Legislatures of each State shall direct.

All duly licensed clergymen, of every denomination, exempted from enrolment and duties of said reserved corps, without paying fine.

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P A R I S, November 21.

WE are informed, that accounts had arrived from Vienna, that Madame de la Fayette had obtained leave to go to her husband; we now learn that the Emperor has released M. de la Fayette, who is going to Hamburg, and from thence to America. The same account mentions the release of Bureau Duzy and Latour Maubourg, ex-constituents, who were confined with M. de la Fayette.

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Gen. O'Hara, in the Glory man of war of 98 guns, Capt. Grey, left Portsmouth on Tuesday morning for Gibraltar, at which place he is going to resume the government.

December 2.

The unfortunate Stanislaus, late King of Poland, is ordered by the Emperor of Russia to Mombow, one of the cities which our ally, the Emperor, has benignly adjoined to her own territory. In the mean time, her General, Suwarrow, is giving feasts and balls at Warsaw, and endeavouring to make the people forget the ruin of their state, and the annihilation of their independence.

December 7.

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N O R F O L K, February 16.

A gentleman arrived in 21 days from Antigua informs, that about a week before he left Antigua, news had arrived there from St. Vincent's, that the French had surprised the British in the night, and had killed or taken 1200 men, and were in possession of the whole island except one fort.

We understand the orders issued by the Governor of this State to detain the horses that were shipped for the West Indies, are countermanded by the Executive of the United States.

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U. S. G.

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A letter has been received in town, from France, which intimates, that a misunderstanding had taken place between our ambassador and the ruling party in that country, and that the American affairs wore a very gloomy appearance.

It is said by a gentleman from the Isle of France, that the Governor of Trincomalee in Ceylon was corrupted to surrender the place to the English; but afterwards meeting with that cold and contemptuous treatment from the English which traitors always receive and deserve, he shot himself.

February 27.

An extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in this city, dated Jan. 29, 1796.

"Since my last Mr. Watkins has been in town. The day before last Louisville the judicial committee made an inflammatory report concerning the sale of the Western Territory, a copy of which I shall endeavour to enclose you; and General Jackson, from that committee, so introduced a bill declaring the sale *ipso facto* void, and the property legally and constitutionally vested in the State. This bill concludes with authorizing and directing the Executive to assemble all the State officers on a particular day, who are to go in procession to the Secretary's office, take from thence the enrolled copy of the Supplementary act, and have it burnt in one of the public squares; and also destroy every entry concerning said act which can be found in the State."

N E W L O N D O N, March 2.

On Thursday last departed this life suddenly, the Rt. Rev. SAMUEL SEABURY, D. D. Bishop of the protestant episcopal churches in the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island,—and the first American Episcopate.

An attempt to gratify the public with the history of the life and character of Bishop Seabury, through the channel of a news paper, cannot be reasonably wished or expected, though capable of affording satisfaction to many virtuous and inquisitive minds. It is sufficient to say, that by his numerous acquaintance, he was respected and beloved; his uncommon abilities, learning, and extensive knowledge, enabled him to fill his station with dignity; his merit as a divine, true gentleman, and a Christian, is well known to his friends. In him the public have to lament the loss of a good citizen; the diocese over which he presided, an able and faithful head; and his family a kind and tender parent. His parishioners, and many others, will long be sensible of the loss of so useful an instructor; and the poor will miss his services as a physician and friend. As he lived, so he died—in charity with God and man. On Sunday following, his remains were carried into church, where a sermon was preached on the occasion. After which the corpse was interred, amidst numerous spectators.

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Capt. Griffing arrived at Guilford, in 22 days from Antigua, informs, that on the first of February, a British fleet of 8 or 10 ships of war, from Gibraltar, passed that island on their way to St. Domingo.

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State of Rhode Island, &c.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1796.

S I R,

I have the Honour to inform you, that the Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, inclosed

in a Letter of the 24th of December, 1795, have been laid before the Legislature of this State, now in Session; and that their Sense thereon is, that it is impossible at the present Time to agitate the Expediency of the proposed Amendments.—In their Opinion, a further Experience of the Constitution of the United States, in its present Form, is desirable, before any material Alterations whatsoever should take Place therein.

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Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble Servant,

A. FENNER.

His Excellency Governor BROOKE.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

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C U S T O M - H O U S E,

District of Newport, March 7.

ENTERED,

Schooner Liberty Chaffs,

CLEARED,

Schooner Sally, Stevens,

Sloop Wealthy, Lester.

Sloop Sukey, Haldridge,

Ship Polly, Norris,

From

Dighton

For

New-York

New-London

Doitto

Trinidad

Fresh Alexandria FLOUR

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Fowler.

F O R S A L E,

On reasonable Terms,

ONE Half of a SHARE, in the OHIO COMPANY.—Inquire of the Printer.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, a Negro Man, named WEST.—All Persons are forbid to harbour him.—He may be sold, at a very reasonable Price, immediately.

ANN BOOTH POLLOK.

Newport, March 7, 1796.

F O R S A L E,

An exceeding gentle and very serviceable HORSE, either for Draft or Saddle.—Inquire of JOHN ALBRO, Middletown, or ABNER TABER, Newport.

March 8, 1796.

Advertisements omitted this Week, will be attended to in our next.

EPITAPH on WILLIAM BILLINGS, a Soldier,
who died at Fairfield, in Old England 25th January,
1793, Aetat. 115 Years.—By the Reverend Doctor
Adaadwhait.

CONQUESTS I've made, in many a dreadful scene,
With matchless Marlbro' and with brave Eugene,
Successful Quarters, billeted am I,
Care, forgetful of my labours, he:—
One alone awhile, all-erap, not slain,
And when the Trumpet sounds—I'll march again.

ANECDOTES.

From Watfon's History of Philip II.

DURING those cruel persecutions of the Protestants,
under the administration of the Duke of Alva,
which finally produced the revolt of the United Nether-
lands, an order was issued for executing several prison-
ers who had been condemned. In the list of their
names, the name of one man was inserted whose cause had
not been tried, and he too was led to execution. Some
time after the judges gave orders to have this man brought
before them for his trial. They were informed that he
had already suffered death; and proof was at the same
time laid before them of his innocence. Most of the
judges expressed on this occasion great uneasiness; but
Alva, the Spanish lawyer, observed, that what had hap-
pened, if rightly considered, ought not to give them much
concern, since it was happy for the man's soul, that he had
died innocent.

A GERMAN Journal contains the following in-
stance of the simplicity of a peasant, newly enlisted
into the army. Being scarcely arrived at the regiment,
he was sent with others upon a skirmishing party, and
approaching a wood from whence the musket balls flew
pretty thick, he stepped out of his rank, and, making a
sign to the enemy to desist, exclaimed, "Why, what the
Devil are you about; don't you see there are people a
coming?"

THE PARTNERSHIP of

Clarke and Hammond

Dissolves (by the existing Contract) on the First Day of
next May.—All Persons who are indebted to, or that
have Demands upon, said Partnership, are desired to call
and settle the same, at, or before the above mention-
ed Time.

They now have on Hand, sundry Articles, which they
will sell Cheap for Cash, or good Notes, payable at the
Bank of Rhode Island—among which are,
Bohea TEA, in Chests, Half and Quarter Chests,
BRANDY (French) in Pipes—NUTMEGS, per lb.
SUGAR, in Hogheads and Barrels—WINDOW-
GLASS.

A Quantity of BEEF and PORK, &c. &c.—And,
A Consignment of 100 Barrels of RAVENS DUCK, en-
titled to Drawback.

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

Newport, February 22, 1796.

To be LET, or SOLD,

THAT valuable and pleasantly situ-
ated FARM, belonging to the Subscriber, and
containing 193 Acres, partly in South-Kingstown, and
partly in Richmond, Four Miles West of Washington
Court-House.

Said Farm has on it a sufficiency of Wood—an old
and a young Orchard—is well watered—and cuts 30
Tons of English and Interval Hay, of the best Quality—
is well fenced with Squire and Cedar—has an excellent
Dwelling House, and Out Houses of every Kind.

For Terms, apply to GIBSON CLARK, Esq; adjoining
the Premises, or at Newport, of
HENRY MARCHANT.

Newport, February 2, 1796.

FOR SALE,

And Possession given the 25th of March 1796

A WINDMILL, in good Repair, situate between
the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Also a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name
of Baker's Spring Lot, near Malbone's Garden, con-
taining Nine Acres.

Likewise another LOT, called the Miss Lot, at
Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the
above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for
pasturing.

Any Person inclining to purchase the MILL, or either
of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to
WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point Judith.

FOR SALE,

SEA-COAL, of an excellent Quality,
and a few Loads of the best HAY.

Also a new MAINSAIL, for a sloop of 20 or 25
Tons.

Likewise, on a liberal Credit,

Fine old Teneriffe WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-
Cask, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.—This
Article may be exchanged for West-India Rum, English
Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Mer-
chandise.—Inquire of the Printer.

THE Creditors to the Estate of JOHN POTTER, jun.
of South-Kingstown, in Washington County, de-
ceased, represented insolvent, are hereby notified to ex-
hibit their respective Claims against said Estate, properly
vouched, on the third Saturday in March, April, May,
June, and July next, at the House of Mr. Peter Bois,
in said South-Kingstown, unto the under-named Com-
missioners, appointed by the Worshipful Town Council
of said Town, to receive and examine the Claims, or be
excluded a recovery.
F. PERRY,
JOHN SEGAR.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby called
upon to make immediate Payment, to
JEREMIAH N. POTTER, Administrator,
South-Kingstown, February 3, 1796.

NEWPORT Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE of the STATE of RHODE-ISLAND
and PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Trustees, appointed for
re-building the LONG-WHARF, and build-
ing a HOTEL in Newport, the Rents and Profits
whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or
more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in said Newport, having
agreed on the SCHEME of a LOTTERY:—
We the Subscribers being appointed Managers thereof,
and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, present the
said Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.	Dollars.	is	Dollars.
1 of	30,000	is	30,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000	are	10,000
5	2,000		10,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
50	200		10,000
100	100		10,000
110	50		5,500
500	25		12,500
11,200	10		112,000
12,000			250,000

The PRIZES subject to a Deduction of ONLY Ten per
Cent.

This Lottery consists of 3000 SHARES, at 125 Dol-
lars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 75,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw
LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNPAID SHARES, will be sold for 75 Dollars in
Cash, and the remaining 50 Dollars will be payable out
of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Ac-
commodation of Purchasers a Number of the Shares will
be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will
be sold for 125 Dollars, and single Tickets for 5 Dol-
lars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets
in the Shares, which shall be divided, will be put into
the Wheel, and re-drawn—so as to determine to which
of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very ad-
vantageous to Adventurers; and the several Objects
which it is to accomplish being of great PUBLIC
UTILITY; it is presumed that it will receive such
Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at
an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in Thirty Days after the
Drawing is completed, and those not demanded in Twelve
Months will be deemed generously given for the Purpose
of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and TICKETS

To be SOLD in Newport, by

GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN } Managers.

Newport (Rhode Island) March 20, 1795.

N. B. The above Lottery commences Drawing on the
first Monday in April next, at the State House in New-
port.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,
BROKER,

WEST INDIA and New England

RUM by the Hoghead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Cask,
MOLASSES, by the Hoghead,
A few Hogheads of Demerara RUM, by the Hoghead,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Chest,
or Dozen Pounds.

BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
FLOUR and FAK, by the Barrel,
SEA COAL, by the Chaldron.

A valuable FARM, containing about Two Hun-
dred Acres, situate in Exeter, in this State.—The Land
is good for Tillage and Pasture, with a great Plenty of
excellent Timber thereon: On the Premises, there are
Two good streams of Water sufficient for Mills, with
Two Cedar Swamps, and Stone of the best Kind for
building: There are now standing on said Farm, One
framed and Two Log Houses.—The above is bounded
on the Connecticut Line West, and about Eighty Acres
under Improvement.—The above Farm would be ex-
changed for Property in the Town of Newport, or on the
Island of Rhode Island.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different
Parts of this Town.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business,
in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small
Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he
will sell cheap at any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD
and SILVER.

Newport, February 22, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
Christo^r. Champlin,
PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.
November—1795.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
JAMAICA sugars, in Cotton,
Hogheads and Barrels, Fresh Raisins, per Cask,
India Ditto, Brimstone, roll & powdered,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter. 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Win-
Casks, dow Glais, in Boxes
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto, and Half-Boxes,
Porter, per Cask or D. 200, Blais Kettles, of various
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel, Sizes,
Chocolate, Open and Close Stoves,
Hyson and Souchong Kitchen Ditto,
Teas, Calhooses, and Anchors of
Bohea Ditto, in Chests, various Sizes,
and Quarter Chests— Writing and Wrapping-
warranted good, Paper, per Ream,
Ginger, Pepper, & Allspice, Shot, Bar-Lead, &c. &c.
Newport, January, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,
VERY excellent French BRANDY, by
the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and
St. Lucar WINES, by the Cask—RAISINS—
CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Wealth's,
No 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO
by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a
very good Quality—West-India RUM by the
Hoghead—and CASSIA by the lb.
January 26, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Office House, and the Cen-
tral Treasurer's Office,

Soap and Tallow-Candles,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured with-
in the United States

Cash, and a generous Price, constantly given for
ASHES.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert
Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hoghead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half
Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Cases,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Cask,
Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-
Cask.

A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by
Wholesale and Retail—blue, green, cream
colour'd, &c.

Hamburgh Window-Glass, 6 by 8, by the Box,
and Half Box, French Ditto,

Tumblers and Wine-Glasses, Wholesale and
Retail,

Best of Sweet Oil, by the Cask,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or
single Pound,

Molasses, of the first Quality, by the Hoghead,
for Retailing,

Chocolate, by the Box,—and,
Flour by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale by the Quantity, for Cash, or on approved
Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

Petersburg best clean Hemp,

Cables, Cordage and Boltrope, of all Dimensions,
Bar-Iron assorted,

Russia and Ravens Duck,
Ticklenburgh and Osnabrigs,

Molasses of a superior Quality for Retailers,
Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hoghead, Tierces
Barrel,

New England Rum,
First Intemperance Tobacco,

Coarse and Fine Salt.
CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and
clean FLAX SEED.

EPITAPH on WILLIAM BILLINGS, a Soldier,
who died at Fairfield, in Old England, 28th January,
1791, Aetat. 112 Years.—By the Reverend Doctor
Adaodwhait.

CONQUESTS I've fear'd, in many a dreadful scene,
With matchless Marlbro' and with brave Eugene,
Successful Quarters, billeted am I,
Care, forgetful of my labours, lie:
I'm alone awhile, asleep, not slain,
And when the Trumpet sounds—I'll march again.

ANECDOTES.

From Watson's History of Philip II.

DURING those cruel persecutions of the Protestants, under the administration of the Duke of Alva, which finally produced the revolt of the United Netherlands, an order was issued for executing several prisoners who had been condemned. In the list of their names, the name of one man was inserted whose cause had not been tried, and he too was led to execution. Some time after the judges gave orders to have this man brought before them for his trial. They were informed that he had already suffered death; and proof was at the same time laid before them of his innocence. Most of the judges expressed on this occasion great uneasiness; but Valgas, the Spanish lawyer, observed, that what had happened, if rightly considered, ought not to give them much concern, since it was happy for the man's soul, that he had died innocent.

A GERMAN Journal contains the following instance of the simplicity of a peasant, newly enlisted into the army. Being scarcely arrived at the regiment, he was sent with others upon a skirmishing party, and approaching a wood from whence the musket balls flew pretty thick, he stepped out of his rank, and, making a sign to the enemy to desist, exclaimed, "Why, what the Devil are you about; don't you see there are people a coming?"

THE PARTNERSHIP of

Clarke and Hammond

Dissolves (by the existing Contract) on the First Day of next May.—All Persons who are indebted to, or that have Demands upon, said Partnership, are desired to call and settle the same, at, or before the above mentioned Time.

They now have on Hand, sundry Articles, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, or good Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode Island—among which are,
Bohea TEA, in Chests, Half and Quarter Chests,
BRANDY (French) in Pipes—NUTMEGS, per lb.
SUGAR, in Hogheads and Barrels—WINDOW-GLASS.

A Quantity of BEEF and PORK, &c. &c.—And,
A Consignment of 100 Bolts of Ravens DUCK, entitled to Drawback.

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

Newport, February 22, 1796.

To be LET, or SOLD,

THAT valuable and pleasantly situated FARM, belonging to the Subscriber, and containing 193 Acres, partly in South-Kingstown, and partly in Richmond, Four Miles West of Washington Court-House.

Said Farm has on it a sufficiency of Wood—an old and a young Orchard—is well watered—and cuts 30 Tons of English and Interval Hay, of the best Quality—is well fenced with Stone and Cedar—has an excellent Dwelling-House, and Out Houses of every Kind.

For Terms, apply to GIBSON CLARKE, Esq; adjoining the Premises, or at Newport, of
HENRY MARCHANT.

Newport, February 2, 1796.

FOR SALE,

And Possession given the 25th of March Inst.

A WIND-MILL, in good Repair, ~~in~~ between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Also a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of Baker's Spring Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewise another LOT, called the Mine Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for pasturing.

Any Person inclining to purchase the MILL, or either of the above LOTs, may know the Terms, by applying to
WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point Judith.

FOR SALE,

SEA-COAL, of an excellent Quality, and a few Loads of the best HAY.

Also a new MAINSAIL, for a sloop of 20 or 25 Tons.

Likewise, on a liberal Credit,

Fine old Teneriffe WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.—This Article may be exchanged for West-India Rum, English Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandize.—Inquire of the Printer.

THE Creditors to the Estate of JOHN POTTER, jun. of South-Kingstown, in Washington County, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby notified to exhibit their respective Claims against said Estate, properly vouched, on the third Saturday in March, April, May, June, and July next, at the House of Mr. Peter Bots, in said South-Kingstown, unto the under-named Commissioners, appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of said Town, to receive and examine the Claims, or be excluded a recovery.
F. PERRY,
JOHN SEGAR.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to
JEREMIAH N. POTTER, Administrator,
South-Kingstown, February 2, 1796.

NEWPORT Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE of the STATE of RHODE-ISLAND
and PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Trustees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in Newport, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in said Newport, having agreed on the SCHEME of a LOTTERY:—We the Subscribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, present the said Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.	of	Dollars.	is	Dollars.
1		30,000		30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10,000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES subject to a Deduction of ONLY Ten per Cent.

This Lottery consists of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 75,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be sold for 71 Dollars in Cash, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchasers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be sold for 125 Dollars, and single Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which shall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re-drawn—to as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the several Objects which it is to accomplish being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is presumed that it will receive such Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in Thirty Days after the Drawing is completed, and those not demanded in Twelve Months will be deemed generously given for the Purpose of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and TICKETS

To be SOLD in Newport, by

GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } Managers.

Newport (Rhode Island) March 20, 1795.

N. B. The above Lottery commences Drawing on the first Monday in April next, at the State House in Newport.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood, BROKER,

WEST-INDIA and New England

RUM by the Hoghead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Cask,
MOLASSES, by the Hoghead.

A few Hogheads of Demerara RUM, by the Hoghead,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Chest, or Dozen Pounds.

BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
FLOUR and TACK, by the Barrel,
SEA COAL, by the Chaldron.

A valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres, situate in Exeter, in this State.—The Land is good for Tillage and Pasture, with a great Plenty of excellent Timber thereon: On the Premises, there are Two good Streams of Water sufficient for Mills, with Two Cedar Swamps, and Stone of the best Kind for building: There are now standing on said Farm, One framed and Two Log Houses.—The above is bounded on the Connecticut Line West, and about Eighty Acres under Improvement.—The above Farm would be exchanged for Property in the Town of Newport, or on the Island of Rhode Island.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, February 22, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
Christor Champlin,
PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Ruffia BAR-IRON,
Ruffia DUCK,
Raveas DUCK,
White Ruffia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.
November—1795.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
JAMAICA Sugars, in Cotton,
Hogheads and Barrels, Fresh Raisins, per Cask,
India Ditto, Brimstone, roll & powdered,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter- 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Win-
Casks, dow Glafs, in Boxes
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto, and Half-Boxes,
Porter, per Cask or Dozen, Brass Kettles, of various
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel, Sizes,
Chocolate, Open and Close Stoves,
Hyson and Souchong Kitchen Ditto,
Teas, Caboofoes, and Anchors of
Bohea Ditto, in Chests, various Sizes,
and Quarter-Chests— Writing and Wrapping-
warranted good, Paper, per Ream,
Ginger, Pepper, & Allspice, Shot, Bar-Lead, &c. &c.
Newport, January, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,
VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and St. Lucar WINES, by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Weth's, No 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hoghead—and CASSIA by the lb.
January 26, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street, Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

Soap and Tallow-Candles,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and a generous Price, constantly given for ASHES.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hoghead & Barrel, Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Casks,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Cask,
Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask.

A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.

Hamburgh Window-Glafs, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,

Tumblers and Wine-Glasses, Wholesale and Retail,

Best of Sweet Oil, by the Cask,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,

Molasses, of the best Quality, by the Hoghead, for Retailing,

Chocolate, by the Box,—and,
Flour by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale by the Quantity, for Cash, or on approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Island,

Petersburg best clean Hemp,

Cables, Cordage and Boltrope, of all Dimensions, Bar-Iron assorted,

Ruffia and Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgh and Osnabrigs,

Molasses of a superior Quality for Retailers, Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hoghead, Tiercet

Barrel, New England Rum, First Inspection Tobacco,

Coarse and fine Salt.

CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and clean FLAX SEED.